

## The Standard.

William Glasemann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will lack sympathy with the poor, and will always remain devoted to the welfare of all and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent, and will never be afraid to attack wrongs, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

## OPEN ADMISSION ON THE BATTLESHIP VOYAGE.

The trial at Marquette, Mich., took on international importance today when John Callan O'Laughlin, who was sent on a special mission to Japan for the Roosevelt administration at the time Roosevelt ordered the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific, testified, when asked if the fleet was dispatched to prevent war.

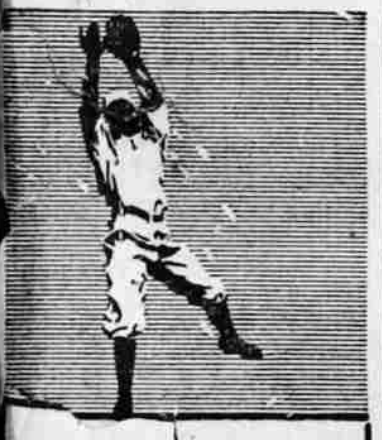
"Well, it was perfectly evident that Japan would not go to war with this country if it was apparent that this country was more powerful. It was one of the measures taken by Colonel Roosevelt to prevent war."

This is the first direct admission from an authoritative source that the battleship parade around the world was for the purpose of demonstrating to Japan that the United States was prepared for war. It means more than that, pointing, as it does, to Japan having made some move which impressed Roosevelt with the necessity of over-awing that bellicose empire.

If there was fear of Japan making war at that time, there must be equal uncertainty now over the attitude of the Japanese.

This same O'Laughlin is a special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and, in a recent dispatch from Washington, he presented the following comment on the Japanese question: "Either the United States must comply with Japan's demands or accept responsibility of an affront to the government and people of the far eastern empire."

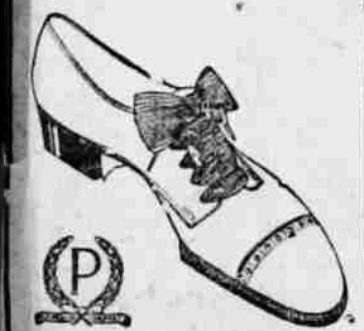
Cablegrams have been received here



## UP IN THE AIR!

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They fit and wear as you would have them—right.



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**INDEPENDENT MEAT COMPANY**  
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from Japanese statesmen, urging that everything possible be done to meet Japan's wishes in this controversy. The ministry of Tokyo wants peace. It will do everything in its power to preserve it. But having an insecure tenure it is apprehensive that it will be overthrown as the result of a popular outburst growing out of the refusal of the United States to disapprove the California law, and be succeeded by a jingo ministry.

"That there is real danger of such a result is appreciated here. The fact must not be lost sight of that the Japanese people believe this country helped to rob them of the fruits of their victory over Russia. They do not know that the Japanese government begged President Roosevelt to intervene when it was financially exhausted and that it was deeply concerned over the prospect of a continuance of the struggle. This explains why Japan receded from its demand for indemnity. The elder statesmen, not caring to risk unpopularity, gave the impression that this country prevented Japan from obtaining its demand for cash. Added to the feeling aroused by this false description of the policy of the United States was the resentment aroused by the immigration and San Francisco school questions. President Roosevelt solved the former by placing the matter of emigration to the United States in the hands of the Japanese government and later by sending the battleship fleet to the Pacific.

"Undoubtedly there is an element of the Japanese people who want war with the United States."

That has been the Standard's view. While the well informed Japanese statesmen may oppose war, they are in danger of being swept aside by the war party.

The Standard continues to maintain that the Wilson administration, in delaying the time when the Pacific fleet of warships shall be strengthened by the greater part of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, is inviting war. While advocating peace and laboring to prevent an open rupture, the government should be following Roosevelt's plans whereby peace was assured in the past.

## ELECTRIC CARS FROM OGDEN TO LOGAN.

The Ogden Rapid Transit company has progressed far enough with its surveys on the extension of the car system to prove that an electric line can be built from Ogden to Logan, which will cut down the distance, as compared with the steam road, 12 to 15 miles.

Joseph West, the engineer, has run a line from Brigham through Box Elder canyon to Wellsville and Hyrum which would place those towns in Cache Valley 25 miles nearer by rail than they now are and make the distance to Logan 48 miles instead of 64 miles.

Though this big advantage is to be obtained by the line through Brigham, Mr. West is not convinced that the Ogden canyon survey does not offer a better route, as the distance to Logan is reduced to 42 miles. There is one objection to the road over the Liberty pass and that is the heavy snowfall, but the traffic from the opening of the large low grade ore bodies of La Plata in a measure would warrant such construction as might be necessary to guard against snow blockades in winter.

A third line is now being run north from Brigham to Collinston, over Collinston hill and the Cache Valley divide. This offers a maximum 3 per cent grade as compared with 4 per cent through Box Elder and Ogden canyons.

However, regardless of the indecision as to routes, the local company is energetically going ahead with the work of uniting Logan and all the intermediate towns with Ogden by electric car service, and that is most encouraging. The Brigham City line has proved that the interurban trolley system is of great benefit to Ogden and a developer of the country outside the city.

## GREAT FORESTS OF THE WORLD.

The Telegram has asked the school boys of Salt Lake to tell where the world's great forests are, and then proceeds to answer as follows:

One is the awful forest of Siberia, which has recently been described in a vivid picture as "the vast pine, larch and cedar forests of Siberia." Siberia, from the plain of the Obi river on the west to the valley of the Indigirka on the east, embracing the great plains or river valleys of the Yenesei, Olenek, Lena and Yana rivers, is one great timber belt, averaging more than 100 miles in breadth from north to south, being fully 1700 miles wide in the Yenesei district, and having a length from east to west of not less than 3000 miles.

Unlike equatorial forests, the trees of the Siberian taigas are mainly conifers, comprising pines of several varieties, firs and larches. In the Yenesei, Lena and Olenek regions there are thousands of square miles where no human being has ever been. The long stemmed conifers rise to a height of 150 feet or more, and they stand so close together that walking among them is extremely difficult. The dense, lofty tops exclude the pale sunbeams, and the straight, pale trunks, all looking exactly alike, so bewilder the eye in the bosom of

that all sense of direction is soon lost. Even the most experienced trappers of sable do not venture in the dense taigas without taking the precaution of "blazing" the trees constantly with hatchets as they walk forward. If lost there the hunter rarely finds his way out, but perishes miserably from starvation or cold. The natives avoid the taigas, and have a name for them which signifies "places where the mind is lost."

On this side of the Pacific the Canadians boast of a forest stretching away toward the north pole from British Columbia three or four times as great in extent as the forests of Washington and Oregon, but do not claim as much timber per acre. In central Africa there is a forest of unknown extent. It is not measured by miles, but degrees.

We suspect that the most terrible forest in the world is that which covers the watersheds of the Amazon, Orinoco and Rio Plata and the eastern slopes of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia. We say terrible, for it is filled with fierce animals, insects and reptiles. A gentleman told the writer that he made a voyage of 2500 miles up the Amazon and return, and that every day he saw boa constrictors, with one wrap around trees and the rest of their bodies submerged in the river to stand off the heat.

## THE RIGHT TO INHERIT AND DEVISE

Vice President Marshall started something when he said that the right to inherit and the right to devise are "neither inherent nor constitutional, but, upon the contrary, they are simply privilege given by the state to its citizens."

Surrogate Fowler of New York, in a decision in a will case, took cognizance of this declaration, and, as quoted by the San Francisco Chronicle, he delved into ancient history.

Judge Fowler said that the question of the inherent right of inheritance had been considered by Theophrastus, Cicero, Grotius, Vinnius, Cojas, Puffendorf, Leibnitz, Doneau, Lord Mansfield, Montesquieu, Merlin and other equally great jurists and philosophers of all times and places and "the best thought of this world at the present time is generally conceded to be expressed by the conclusion that the right to dispose of property after death is a natural and inherent right of mankind which cannot be taken away by the state."

In the list of modern authorities quoted he cited Tropion, who he said was "one of the greatest of the world's jurists," and who declared that "no citizen is entitled to be regarded as free where a right to dispose of property by will does not exist."

"Historically the will is a usurpation of the rights of the family," said the judge, but he went on to indicate that it was no usurpation of the rights of the state, which, when it entered into the matter, could do so only for the purpose of carrying out the wish of the testator.

Lagoon opens Decoration Day. Trains every hour. Fare, round trip, adults 50 cents and children 25 cents. (Adv.)

## BEET GROWING INDUSTRY IS IN DANGER

The Domestic Sugar Producers have sent out the following letter:

The proposal to remove the duty on sugar involves the infliction upon the western states of losses greater than are to be repaired by the destruction of their rapidly growing sugar beet industry. The results already obtained prove that this crop is particularly well adapted to cultivation on the reclaimed lands of these states and the extinction of sugar beet culture will deprive this whole territory of one of the most fruitful agencies for its rapid and prosperous development. In this connection we take the liberty of calling certain facts to your attention.

The last census showed that the eleven western-most states had increased 66.83 per cent in population within the last decade as compared with the average increase of 21.6 per cent for the entire country.

The greater proportionate increase in the western states is largely due to the rapid advance made in irrigation through private and governmental agencies. In the Pacific coast states great tracts of land formerly used for ranching or grazing purposes are now being subdivided and brought under intensive cultivation in orchards, vineyards, alfalfa, sugar beets and other crops.

The United States reclamation service only yet in its infancy, has twenty-five great irrigation projects complete or in course of construction. When fully completed, these projects alone will bring 3,000,000 acres under a high state of cultivation, an area larger than the improved lands of New Jersey or of Massachusetts. It must also be remembered that one acre of this irrigated land has a productive power of double the area of the best non-irrigated land in other sections of the country. The possibilities of agricultural development in the great west are almost limitless provided an outlet can be found for such products as can profitably be grown under intensive cultivation subject to high marketing charges.

The opening of the great Panama canal and the great exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915 doubtless will attract many thousands of people toward the west. The canal will also provide facilities for the immigration of agricultural classes from the Old World. Already, it is said, the operating department has been made for the road.

At this time a mixed train leaves Wadsworth at 7 o'clock every morning as does a similar train from Susanville. It requires an entire day to complete the 100-mile distance, the train stopping frequently along the way where work is being done.

Already there are two new stations on the road which promise to develop into considerable communities.

transportation of large numbers of people from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Pacific coast.

The one great problem in connection with the development of the west is transportation to the great consuming centers of the east. Local consumption of general farm and garden products must necessarily be limited for many years except in the vicinity of the large Pacific cities. An export crop must, therefore, be produced—one that will find a ready market at destination. Thousands of acres are going into fruit from the citrus groves of California to the apple orchards of the northwest. Where is the market to be found for this increasing production? Surely there is a limit to the amount of fruit that the American people can consume.

Even last year saw an over-production of the apple crop of Washington and Oregon. Furthermore, with the proposed heavy cut in tariff rates, the products of the California groves will be in direct competition with the cheap importations from the Mediterranean, Cuba and other tropical and semi-tropical countries.

The one great staple for which there is a constantly expanding market is sugar. The United States imports at the present time nearly 2,000,000 tons of sugar per annum from foreign countries, practically all from Cuba. Sugar is a staple for which there is always a market, and if necessary it can be stored for long periods with little deterioration. Furthermore, beet sugar is a finished product representing only about fifteen per cent of the weight of the raw material from which it is produced, whereas, in the case of fruit, alfalfa and grain crops, high freight charges to the eastern markets must be paid on the entire weight of the commodity just as it comes from the orchard or the field.

It has been demonstrated by years of experience that no section of the United States, in fact no country in the world, is better adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet than are the irrigated lands of the west.

The production of sugar beets under irrigation for the first time in the world's history was commenced in Utah in 1891, and so successfully has it been done that 70 per cent of the beet sugar consumed in the United States is now produced in the western states under irrigation.

It has been demonstrated also that the cultivation of sugar beets in rotation with alfalfa and grain crops increases the yield of the latter to such an extent as to make the production of cereals profitable even with the high cost of the beet. The result is that while few beet factories have been built within the past five years, the beet acreage has increased 25 per cent, and in some localities the factories have been compelled to turn away contracts for beets.

Free sugar is placed on the free list, and the sugar refiners, as proposed, it will give the eastern cane refiners, who import and now pay duty on their raw material, the absolute power to depress prices below the cost of the production of sugar beets as well as Louisiana cane. This they are anxious to do, as they are alarmed at the encroachment of each year, when beet sugar comes on the market, these big refiners either have to reduce the price of refined sugar, or withdraw from the trade altogether until the beet sugar is disposed of, all of which tends to the lowering of prices to the consumer.

Free sugar in three years will be just as effective a death warrant for the domestic sugar industry as though the execution took place immediately, the only difference being that more time is allowed for the financial arrangements. While the cost of production is gradually decreasing and would further decrease with a larger output, three years will make no appreciable difference under existing conditions.

At the present time the eastern refiners are utilizing less than half the productive capacity of their plants and it will be a simple matter for them to deal a death blow to the domestic production of sugar as they will have the assurance of an absolute monopoly as soon as the domestic industry is annihilated.

In order that the beet sugar industry may become a greater factor in the development of the west, new factories must be built. The beet growers themselves, as a rule, are pioneers and whatever capital they possess is required in the improvement of their lands. Outside capital cannot be secured for the erection of large factories after free sugar has been introduced, and the monopolistic control of market conditions. The inevitable result will be not only the abandonment of many of the present factories, but it will be the death knell of future expansion. This will mean that the thousands of acres now in beets, and of which would be planted in beets in the future under conditions permitting this industry to expand, must go into fruit, alfalfa, and other general farm products, and will result in glutting a market already on the verge of over-supply.

The great fight for supremacy between the eastern cane refiners and producers of sugar on the other side of the mountain is now on. Those responsible for tariff legislation have it in their power to say whether the industry shall expand into one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of the west, stimulated by immigration through the Panama canal, or whether it shall be throttled and stagnation take the place of progress in a vast domain where the future holds so much of promise.

## NEW NEVADA RAILROAD OPENS VAST TERRITORY

Although it will be some time before the new Nevada-Lassen branch of the Southern Pacific company is turned over to the operating department, one train a day between Wadsworth and Susanville is now being run and both passengers and freight are being accepted for transportation. Travel over the new line is necessarily slow, since it is not pretended that regular service has been established, but the construction trains are run each way simply as a matter of accommodation. The service has been in effect a week.

While the road has been completed, there is still the re-ballasting and usual trimming up to be done before the operating department takes over the road.

At this time a mixed train leaves Wadsworth at 7 o'clock every morning as does a similar train from Susanville. It requires an entire day to complete the 100-mile distance, the train stopping frequently along the way where work is being done.

Already there are two new stations on the road which promise to develop into considerable communities.

ties. The first of these is Pyramid, near the upper end of Pyramid lake, and the other is Litchfield, which is attracting much attention.

The Governor (sternly)—When I was your age, my boy, I was making an honest living.

The Boy—And now look at you!—Life.

## LEGAL

**PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICE**  
Consent Court Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

**ESTATE OF NIELS S. MILLER, DECEASED.**

Creditors will present their claims with vouchers to the undersigned at the law offices of Richards & Willis, Suite 418 in the First National Bank Building, situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Washington avenue and 24th street in Ogden City, Utah, on or before the 21st day of March, 1914.

**HEDEVIG E. MILLER,**  
Sole Administratrix.

Date of first publication, May 21, 1913.

Date of last publication, June 25, 1913.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Weber, State of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of A. J. Prouditt, deceased.

Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned Executors, at the law offices of Joseph Chee, Esq., Rooms 402-404 First National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah, on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1914.

Dated May 26th, 1913.

**IDA G. PROUDITT,**  
**ROBERT L. PROUDITT,**  
Executors of Estate

Joseph Chee, Attorney.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of Weber County, Utah.

Estate of George P. Riley, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at the office of A. G. Horn, attorney-at-law, 2421 Washington Ave., Ogden City, Utah, on or before September 8, 1913.

**E. L. HARRIS,**  
Administrator.

**A. G. HORN,** Attorney for said estate.

## SUMMONS.

In the Municipal Court in and for the City of Ogden, County of Weber, State of Utah.

Before Hon. W. H. Reeder, Jr., Municipal Judge and Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace.

Dan Kennedy, Plaintiff vs. C. B. Tracey, Defendant.

The State of Utah to said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear before the above entitled Court within ten (10) days after service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise within twenty (20) days after this service, to defend the above entitled action; in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint in said action which was filed in said Court on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1912.

To the Sheriff or any constable of Weber county, Greeting:

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Witness Hon. W. H. Reeder, Jr., Judge of said Court, with the Seal thereof, this 12th day of May, 1913.

**I. N. FULTON,** Clerk.

This action is brought to recover judgment against defendant for \$34.89 and interest and costs for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to defendant by plaintiff at defendant's request with the past four years; that same is due and owing.

**JOSEPH CHEE,**  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

## SUMMONS.

In the District Court of Weber County, State of Utah.

John R. Petersen, Plaintiff, vs. Ada Petersen, Defendant.

The State of Utah to the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this Summons upon you, if served within the County in which this action is brought; otherwise, within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court.

Said action is brought to recover a judgment dissolving the marriage contract and bonds of matrimony now and hitherto existing between you and the plaintiff.

**HALVERSON & PRATT,**  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, 509-511 First National Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

First publication May 20, 1913.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, of the intention of said Board of Commissioners to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To create 25th street from the east side of Harrison avenue as a paving district, and to pave the same with asphalt, Utah Rock asphalt, bitulithic or Polwaray pavement with the necessary concrete foundation, together with all necessary excavating and grading thereof, estimated at \$40,512.00, being \$4.00 per lineal front foot for the local assessment, upon the lots and pieces of ground within the following described district; being the district hereby declared to be benefited and affected by said improvements:

A strip of land 50 feet wide abutting on both sides of said 25th street, being parts of lots 1 to 5 inclusive, block 26; lots 1 and 2, block 27; Lester Park, block 28; lots 6 and 7, block 15; lots 6 to 10 inclusive, block 16; and lots 6 and 7, block 17, all in plat "A"; lots 6 and 7, block 5; lots 1 to 10 inclusive, block 6; lots 1 and 2, block 7; and lots 1 to 5 inclusive, block 8, all in plat "B"; lots 5 and 7, block 25; lots 1 to 5 inclusive, block 32, all in plat "C"; lots 1 to 4 inclusive, Kershaw's Subdivision of block 21, plat "C"; lots 1 to 5 inclusive, block 1, and lots 1 to 5 inclusive, block 2, Eccles' Subdivision; lots 40 to 52 inclusive, Capitol Block Subdivision; lots 31 and 32, Riders' Sub-

division of block 31, plat "C"; lots 1 and 2, block 31, and 52, Corey's Subdivision and lots 6 to 10 inclusive, Brinker & Hochstetler's Subdivision, all of Ogden City Survey.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the City Engineer, on or before the 16th day of June, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by the board of commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the mayor's office at the City hall, Ogden City, Utah.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1913.

**A. G. FELL,** Mayor.

**H. J. CRIVEN,** City Engineer.

First publication, May 23, 1913.

Last publication, June 14, 1913.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer, in the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah, up to and including Monday, June 16, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time said bids will be publicly opened and read aloud, for furnishing the materials and doing the work of paving Jefferson avenue from the south side of 25th street to the north side of 27th street with a 4-inch concrete base and 3-inch asphalt wearing surface, or a 4-inch concrete base with a 2-inch Utah Rock Asphalt wearing surface, together with the necessary grading and excavating therefor, to be known as paving district No. 105.

All work to be done under plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer and approved by the Board of Commissioners.

Plans, specifications and full information can be had upon application to the City Engineer after June 5, 1913. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

**H. J. CRIVEN,** City Engineer.

First publication, May 23, 1913.

Last publication, June 14, 1913.

## NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW.

A. G. Fell, T. Samuel Browning and Joseph C. Nye, commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, sitting as a board of equalization and review of the special and local taxes to be levied and assessed by ordinance upon property abutting both sides of Van Buren avenue, between 26th and 27th streets, Patterson avenue between Washington and Grant avenues, and Lincoln avenue between 26th and 27th streets, known as Sewer District No. 115, hereby give notice that list of property in said district to be taxed has been completed, and they will meet at the Mayor's office, City Hall, Ogden, Utah, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., for five consecutive days, commencing May 26, 1913, to and including May 31, 1913, and will remain in session on each of these days during said hours for the purpose of hearing any person feeling aggrieved, and to make correction of any tax deemed unequal or unjust, and during the sitting of said board, said lists of property and the taxes proposed shall then and there be open for public inspection. By order of the board.

**A. G. FELL,** Mayor.

First publication, May 23, 1913.

Last publication, May 29, 1913.

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Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer, in the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah, up to and including Monday, June 16, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time said bids will be publicly opened and read aloud, for furnishing materials and doing the work of paving with asphalt, Wall avenue from the south side of 23d street to the south side of 25th street, and Lincoln avenue from

the south side of 25th street to the south side of 26th street, in the manner following, to-wit: On Wall avenue from the south side of 21st street to the south side of 23d street, grade and pave and build curbs and gutters. On Lincoln avenue from the south side of 25th street to the south side of 26th street grade and pave.

To be hereafter known as paving district No. 106. All work to be done under plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer and approved by the board of commissioners.

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